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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/634,333	08/04/2003	Guenter Berschel	FA1194USNA	6771	
23906	23906 7590 05/19/2006			EXAMINER	
212010	NT DE NEMOURS A	TSOY, ELENA			
LEGAL PATENT RECORDS CENTER BARLEY MILL PLAZA 25/1128 4417 LANCASTER PIKE WILMINGTON, DE 19805			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1762	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
			DATE MAILED: 05/19/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

_		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		10/634,333	BERSCHEL ET AL.			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
		Elena Tsoy	1762			
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication ap or Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
THE   - External after   - If the   - If NC   - Failu   Any (	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. nsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. It period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reput of the provision of the present of the pre	136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e, cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1)[	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 A	April 2006.				
2a) <u></u> □	This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)⊠ This	s action is non-final.				
3)□	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Dispositi	on of Claims					
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1,3-6,9 and 11 is/are pending in the address of the above claim(s) is/are withdra Claim(s) is/are allowed.  Claim(s) 1,3-6,9 and 11 is/are rejected.  Claim(s) is/are objected to.  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or claim(s) are subject to restriction.	wn from consideration.				
Applicati	on Papers					
	The specification is objected to by the Examine					
	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc					
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the					
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Extended to be the Extended to be the Extended to be a second to be a seco					
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) <u></u>	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea ee the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Application in the second	on No ed in this National Stage			
Attachment	• •					
	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summary ( Paper No(s)/Mail Da				
3) 🔲 Inform	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) No(s)/Mail Date		atent Application (PTO-152)			

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### Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 4/25/2006 has been entered.

# Response to Amendment

2. Amendment filed on 4/25/2006 has been entered. Claims 1, 3-6, 9, 11 are pending in the application.

# Claim Objections

3. Claims 1, 3, 4, and 6 are objected to because of the following informalities: "solvent-based" should be changed to "organic solvent-based" for clearer understanding because solvent includes water and organic solvent.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

#### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

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having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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6. Claims 1, 3-5, 9, 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Dattilo (US 6,291,018) and incorporated by reference Backhouse (US 4,220,679).

The Examiner Note: the recitation of *refinishing* has not been given patentable weight because the recitation occurs in the preamble, which merely recites the <u>purpose of a process</u> or the intended use of a structure, and where the body of the claim does not depend on the preamble for completeness but, instead, <u>the process steps</u> or structural limitations <u>are able to stand alone</u>. See *In re Hirao*, 535 F.2d 67, 190 USPQ 15 (CCPA 1976) and *Kropa* v. *Robie*, 187 F.2d 150, 152, 88 USPQ 478, 481 (CCPA 1951).

Dattilo discloses a method of forming a multi-layer color-plus-clearcoating system for automotive applications (See column 1, lines 16-21) comprising applying a first liquid basecoat (See column 3, lines 61-66) containing color (non-effect) pigments or coloring agents (See column 5, lines 36-38) to a substrate precoated with a primer (See column 3, lines 29-36), applying a liquid second basecoat (See column 3, line 67) containing effect pigments (See column 5, lines 59-67), and applying thereon a liquid clearcoat\* layer (See column 9, lines 48-52; column 10, lines 2-54). Both the first and second basecoat materials are liquid, preferably waterborne, coating materials (See column 4, lines 12-15). Examples of waterborne basecoat materials suitable for use as first and/or second basecoat materials include those disclosed in incorporated by reference U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,147,679; 4,403,003; 5,401,790 and 5,071,904. Suitable film formers for *organic solvent*-based basecoats are disclosed in incorporated by reference U.S. Pat. No. 4,220,679 to Backhouse (See column 6, lines 8-20). In other words, organic solvent-based basecoats are not excluded in Dattilo. Therefore, any combination of organic solvent-based basecoats and waterborne basecoats can be used for forming first and second basecoats including claimed combination of a first organic solvent-based basecoat of Backhouse which is a two-component solvent-based basecoat containing diisocyanate crosslinking agent (claimed polyisocyanate) (See Backhouse, column 2, lines 5-6, 24-26, 36-37, 52-54) and a second *waterborne* basecoat.

<sup>\*</sup> clearcoat of Dattilo is claimed *lacquer* coat because "lacquer" by definition is "any of various clear or colored synthetic organic coatings that typically dry to form a film by evaporation of a solvent, as was discussed in Final Office Action mailed 12/20/2005.

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7. Claims 1, 3, 9, 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Anderson et al (US 6,592,999).

As was discussed in paragraph 8 of the Office Action mailed on 7/26/2005, Anderson et al '999 disclose a method of forming a multi-layer color-plus-clearcoating system for automotive applications, with improved interlayer adhesion for easy repair of defects in clear coats or basecoats (See column 37, lines 19-40; column 55, lines 20-29). The method comprises applying to a substrate precoated with an electrocoat primer, a primer/surfacer and a basecoat by spray application with gray solventborne primer (claimed solid color paint)\* and a waterborne silver basecoat (claimed metallic effect pigment paint), applying powder clear coating compositions to the basecoat (See column 62, lines 22-48). The interlayer adhesion is improved by inclusion of adhesion promoters into conventional coating composition (See column 5, lines 1-10). Anderson et al further teach that the basecoat and transparent topcoat (i.e., clearcoat) compositions used in the multi-component composite coating compositions in certain instances can be formulated into liquid high solids coating compositions, that is, compositions containing 40 percent, or greater than 50 percent by weight resin solids (See column 35, lines 13-18) or can be formulated as powder coating compositions (See column 35, lines 22-24). The resinous binders for the basecoat can be organic solvent-based materials or water-based coating compositions (See column 35, lines 34-42). The topcoat (clearcoat)\*\* that can include any of the crosslinkable coating compositions such as waterborne clearcoats, solvent borne clearcoats and powder clearcoats (See column 36, lines 44-58). Therefore, in examples 31-33 (See column 62, lines 29-33, 47), a waterborne clearcoat or a solvent borne clearcoat can be used instead of powder clear coat, as required by Amendment.

Clearly, all three-layer coatings can be used for refinishing because of the improved interlayer adhesion between any of the layers, or it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have refinished the car painting using all three layer coatings depending on defects.

<sup>\*</sup> the gray <u>solventborne</u> primer of Anderson et al is claimed first basecoat of paint because terms "primer" and "basecoat" are used in the art interchangeably, as evidenced by references cited as a pertinent art; and because Applicants' specification <u>fails to provide a definition of a term "basecoat"</u>. Moreover, in the "Summary of the

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invention", Applicants refer to first two layers as a first and a second color and/or effect-imparting *paint coats*, NOT as to *basecoats* thereby recognizing the fact that the term "basecoat" does not have any patentable meaning.

\*\* clearcoat of Anderson et al is claimed *lacquer* coat because "lacquer" by definition is "any of various clear or colored synthetic organic coatings that typically dry to form a film by evaporation of a solvent, as was discussed in Final Office Action mailed 12/20/2005.

- 8. Claims 4, 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson et al in view of Kubitza et al (US 5075370) and Briselli et al (US 5,466,286) for the reasons of record set forth in paragraph 9 of the Office Action mailed on 7/26/2005.
- 9. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson et al in view of Kubitza et al and Briselli et al, further in view of Schlaak (US 5,976,343) for the reasons of record set forth in paragraph 10 of the Office Action mailed on 7/26/2005.
- 10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

The following references show that primer and a basecoat are used in the art interchangeably:

US 4,619,746 to Delaney et al (See column 2, lines 16-17);

US 4,720,403 to Jasenof et al (See column 2, lines 3-27);

US 5,612,093 to Braig et al (See column 15, lines 45-48).

#### Response to Arguments

11. Applicants' arguments filed 4/25/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argue that Applicants process requires the application of two base coats whereas Anderson applies a primer, a base coat and a powder basecoat.

The argument is unconvincing for the reasons discussed above.

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#### Conclusion

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Elena Tsoy whose telephone number is 571-272-1429. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 9:00AM - 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Timothy Meeks can be reached on 571-272-1423. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Elena Tsoy

**Primary Examiner** 

Art Unit 1762

May 17, 2006

ELENA TSOY PRIMARY EXAMINE